

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION. FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

JEFF. DAVIS SENDS A SUBSTITUTE—HIS POLICY—REBELS RAMPANT—TARIFF—DIRECT TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27, 1861.

President Davis, instead of coming himself, has sent a man—Col. Whiting. It is understood that he did not care to meet the disaffected rebels just now, and that he sent by Colonel W. positive orders to await further orders from him before making any movement on Fort Sumter. The preparations are meantime to go forward to completion. Davis will wait till Mr. Lincoln comes in, and then go over the ground South Carolina has traveled—make a formal demand for the surrender of the Fort and other Federal property within the limits of the seceded States. If not given up, or if negotiations are rejected, he will then pitch in and do his best to grab the whole. The Carolinians say this is all bosh, they having already made a good enough record to fight on; and notwithstanding the order which Davis has sent, there is much reason for believing they will take their own course. Fort Sumter they regard as peculiarly their own game. It is their own blood they are going to shed in besieging it; they have bought their own tools to do it with; and, altogether, they regard it as a pie into which Jeff. Davis has no right to insert his fingers. Col. Whiting will be sent back instructed after this fashion, if not in these precise words. Meanwhile, Gov. Pickens will rejoice at being relieved by this interference by Davis. It is well understood that the South Carolina troops would not recognize officers sent here by Davis to act in a capacity superior to those of their own choice and appointment. In this connection, I will state that President Davis recently expressed the firm belief that war was inevitable, and that it would commence in a very short time. On the contrary, Vice-President Stephens, Secretary of War Walker, and Howell Cobb, unite in an opposite opinion.

The act passed by the Montgomery Congress defining more accurately the tariff act of the 18th inst., provided that exemption from duty is to extend to goods purchased *bona fide* on or before the 25th of February, and actually laden on board the vessel for export on or before the 15th of March. All duties are to be paid in coin.

The Secretary of the rebels announces, with many thanks, contributions to their cause amounting to \$2,650, received within the last ten days, and among them the item of \$500 "from a gentleman in New-York, by Charles T. Lowndes, esq." The rebels boast that they have frequent contributions from the North, and other evidences of sympathy.

We are quite elated with the progress of the direct-trade project. The prospects for the line has appeared. The proposals submitted by Mr. Barry, agent of foreign capitalists, are as follows:

1. The persons whom we represent, Mr. A. M. Weir, a very respectable gentleman of London, already largely interested in steamship, and means of communication as bold as any, are unanimous, will agree to raise in Great Britain one-half the capital required for this enterprise, if the same can be had.

2. The stock company is to be formed in England, under the Limited Liability act, in which the Chartist shareholders will be on the same footing with all others.

3. The money, and funds, will be held three from screw-gear, and to place them in a regular line between Liverpool and Chatham.

4. The steamer are to be built by Messrs. Laird & Co., with special view to the peculiar necessities of our port and its vicinity.

In the preliminary statements, it is stated that steamer of 1,000 tons measurement, carrying 4,000 lbs. of cotton (using the screw-gear) will be built for \$150,000, and for \$24,000 each. (The horse power is nominal under the admiralty rule.) The effective capacity of the engines so rated is about 600 horse-power.

Within the last few days a large shipment of powder has been received, from Alabama, by the rebels. They stood much in need of the article. The amount was about 50,000 pounds. Had the siege of Fort Sumter commenced ten days ago the rebels would have been liable to be taken with the shorts. They feel relieved now.

The work on the batteries and other fortifications is drawing to a close, and when the float-battery is ready—which, if ever, will be—with in a few days—little will remain to be done, and the rebels will be prepared to open on Sumter.

Cumming's Point battery is relied on to do wonders. I do not credit reports that Major Anderson professes to be able to demolish this work at once, if at all. He knows its strength; that in its construction the rebels have had abundant material and labor, directed by superior skill, science, and experience; that it has been constructed with a full knowledge of what would be brought against it, and what would be required of it; and the rebels believe they have neither made a mistake nor fallen short of the mark. It is their Redan, beyond a question.

A large force of mechanics are engaged in giving the finishing strokes to the floating battery, preparing her for guns, and the trial to which she is to be subjected under the guns of Castle Pinckney. Close up the ranks, is now the word. After that—remains to be told.

NO MORE COMPROMISES.

No Negotiation with Traitors.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From NEW-HAVEN, Conn.

It rejoices me to know that there is *one paper* in the United States that has had the courage to come out boldly for the right, and declare itself in favor of the **CONSTITUTION AS IT IS**, and opposing ALL COMPROMISES, of whatever name or nature, and all NEGOTIATIONS WITH TRAITORS. This is at it should be, and the people of Connecticut honor, and will stand by a man who has the firmness to declare his loyalty to the Government, and his hatred of treason and its abettors. The course taken by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the final adjustment of the difficulties now existing between the Federal Government and the "six nations," is meeting with the utmost satisfaction, and is being heartily endorsed by hundreds of our citizens; they say: What good shall we derive from an adjustment by a compromise? If the Government yields to the traitors in this instance, how long will it be ere some other "independent sovereignty" will secede, and declare herself "out of the Union"? If this Government presents any plan of compromise to the Seceding States, will it not, in so doing, virtually acknowledge the right of such State to secede? These, and other hard questions, are every day asked of our doubtful, compromising citizens—for we have a few of that sort—though the majority, even among the Democracy, are beginning to believe that *this is no time for compromise*—that it is the first duty of our Government to maintain its honor at the first and duty, and in order to do this it must *compel* the Seceding States to acknowledge their allegiance to the General Government, and respect and obey its laws, regain possession of all the Federal property, and so strengthen

the fortifications in the belligerent States that there need be no fears in the future of a similar disgraceful procedure. The cry of "No Coercion" is heartily ridiculed, as it ought to be. Coercion must be resorted to. The laws must be enforced. The traitors must be punished.

FROM ORLEANS COUNTY, N. Y.

In this section of the country we are Republicans of the radical stamp; we are readers of THE TRIBUNE; we believe that the majority should rule; we believe in the Constitution as it is; we know the history of past compromises with Slavery; we know that the same majority which made them can break them down; consequently we scorn all compromises which surrender principle or give *Slavery* the advantage over Freedom. We gave Lincoln a handsome majority in November, 1860, and were the contest to be tried over again, we would give him a greater and more overwhelming majority. We have responded to the call of starving Kansas, and will give means and men, if it need be, for the punishment of traitors to our glorious country. We believe that all the property stolen from the United States should be wrested from the hands of the rebels and Disunionists. We believe that if the policy of our forefathers is resorted to, our now disordered country will become prosperous and happy; and, moreover, that Mr. Lincoln will enforce the laws in all sections of the country.

FROM ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Accept the grateful sympathies of a lover of freedom for the fixed and unwavering purpose with which THE TRIBUNE continues to defend the constitutional rights of the American people.

As long as you sustain your present position, I know that you will be supported by the majority of the people of Michigan, and of the whole North-West, who stand side by side with the patriots of New-York and New-England, pledged to the support of the Chicago platform *pure and undefiled*, and an *uncompromising* defense of the Constitution and laws of the country, and also the prohibition of the extension of the curse of Slavery over one inch more of territory now free. Continue faithful to the sacred cause of Liberty, and the great mass of the American people will hold your course in grateful remembrance long after the memory of weak-minded politicians and corrupt compromisers who now disgrace the National Capitol has been left to rot by the spirit of decay.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

I have but a word to say, yet as an American, that word I must speak. Behold a parallel. This American nation, in the nineteenth century of the Gospel, rich in founders such as the world never before saw, rich in the experience of civil and religious freedom, rich in all the lessons of Freedom from the ages down, rich in prospective material prosperity, rich in all things except a ministry and church, declaring with all boldness and fidelity the word of God against the sin of slaveholding, and except dauntless and self-sacrificing statesmen. Behold this nation suggesting, may, planning compromise with traitors who are identified with a series of the most atrocious designs and actions in any history or time; Meanwhile, Gov. Pickens will rejoice at being relieved by this interference by Davis. It is well understood that the South Carolina troops would not recognize officers sent here by Davis to act in a capacity superior to those of their own choice and appointment. In this connection, I will state that President Davis recently expressed the firm belief that war was inevitable, and that it would commence in a very short time. On the contrary, Vice-President Stephens, Secretary of War Walker, and Howell Cobb, unite in an opposite opinion.

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This is just what we might look for—what will always happen. We plunder Mexico to get Texas—we knew it—the world knew it—Texas knew it. Now Texas, in revolting and setting up for herself, and stealing our property, is doing precisely as we did to Mexico.

And now the politicians would perpetrate another outrage on *natural justice*, for another supposed political or pecuniary gain! O, blind leaders. Are there the five righteous left? We shall see. God save us from another compromise.

FROM ASHTABULA COUNTY, OHIO.

I must take the liberty to express to you the great pleasure we feel hereabout at the course of THE TRIBUNE in regard to our present political trouble. The case looks almost desperate, and yet I believe that prudence and firmness on the part of the Executive may yet save our beloved country from utter rack and ruin. And if worst comes to worst, what hinders that the united Northern States may build up, for themselves alone a glorious republic that shall be free indeed, and self-preserved, because consistent in all its principles and institutions?

I do not agree with those who think that our country must inevitably go to utter destruction because of the action of the States have separated themselves from the Union—even though they never return, which I believe they will. Our greatest danger lies in the direction of base and unwise compromises, which must not only expose us to the contempt of the world, but likewise to the wrath of the Almighty.

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I do not agree with those who think that our country

would be the effect of the union. "Why," said an impulsive Barn-Burner, "we shall get the Hunkers." "That is all very well," said Mr. Richmond, "but your response reminds me of a story, which I will relate."

"A friend of mine had a very clever little dog, especially distinguished for hunting and killing woodchucks. A neighbor had been very much annoyed by their aggressive expeditions. Calling upon the owner of 'Charm,' the name of the clever dog, he asked permission to use him in the exploration of certain underground passages, known only to woodchucks. The request was granted, and the owner of 'Charm' volunteered his services to assist on the important occasion. The hole of the principal woodchuck was found, and 'Charm,' with characteristic impetuosity, entered it. A long struggle followed, my friend exclaiming, 'Charm's got him—Charm's got him—Charm's got him!' until the dog and woodchuck appeared at the threshold of the cave. One view satisfied my friend; he was not accustomed to profanity any more than I am; but with unutterable disgust said: 'By —, the woodchuck has got 'Charm'!'

Whether the Border States shall get us, or we shall get them—so far as freedom, humanity, and equality, are concerned—is to be settled in the future. Surely, we can never assent to either the extension, perpetuation, or strengthening of Human Slavery beyond its present limits, whosoever may advise it, or whatever may be the consequences. If compromises are made, they must not involve the interests or sentiments of freedom.

Feb. 22, 1861.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At a meeting of this Club in this city on Friday evening, March 1, Mr. F. Boucher in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed by the Secretary, Mr. G. Batachier:

1. *Whereas*, Slavery, the creature of local laws and local customs, is detestable to all the progressive ideas of the age; and

2. *Whereas*, The Republican party, sprung from the instant recognition of the Slave Power, triumphed in the last Presidential Election, after the maturest discussion of all the subjects held in debate;

Resolved, That, in this opinion of this Club, the Republican party, as we have so far sustained it—so far as freedom, humanity, and equality, are concerned—is to be set aside in the future. Surely, we can never assent to either the extension, perpetuation, or strengthening of Human Slavery beyond its present limits, whosoever may advise it, or whatever may be the consequences. If compromises are made, they must not involve the interests or sentiments of freedom.

Feb. 22, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

NINETEENTH DAY.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 25, 1861.

Congress met to-day at noon, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Basil Manly.

The journals of Saturday were read and approved.

Mr. Shorter of Alabama presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the public lands lying within the limits of the Confederate States; and, also, into the expediency of dividing by the Congress the public lands of the Southern States among the several States, so as to make the same available for the use of the people.

Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, moved to instruct the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the present condition of the public lands lying within the limits of the Confederate States; and, also, into the expediency of dividing by the Congress the public lands of the Southern States among the several States, so as to make the same available for the use of the people.

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